Note/Instructions - Water Management Division

In your Freedom of Information Act submittal to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), you requested that EPA produce all records for chemical analysis that were performed for public water systems (online or not) in Waycross or Ware County, Georgia between the year 2000 and the present; specifically, the actual laboratory results that were in our custody, possession or control. Please be advised, that EPA does not maintain possession, custody or control of any public water systems laboratory analysis reports, these reports are maintained by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (GAEPD). To ensure compliance with federal and state drinking water regulations, public water systems data may be viewed at any time by any citizen. GAEPD provides the ability to view or print information about any public water system through a tool known as Drinking Water Watch.

Waycross is a city in Ware County and there are a total of 17 community public water systems identified for Ware County, of which 11 are active and in service and 6 are not in service. Please utilize the Drinking Water Watch tool to obtain the chemical analysis reports for the 17 public water systems, instructions are provided below. I also attached the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations list in order for you to compare your laboratory results to the national standard maximum contaminant levels (MCL's) set under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Reports may be obtained at any time by following the instructions provided below:

1) Log into www.gadrinkingwater.net<http://www.gadrinkingwater.net>

2) From the is list provided, enter the water system number into the "water system no." field

3) Click on the water system number to open the record this will provide you with information about the water system

4) Under the "Links" heading on the left side of page you will see a list of options, choose the " Chem/RadSample/Results" by default you will see a display of the of the last 2years of sample results

5) Enter the desired date range in the "Sample Collection Date From and To" Fields and click SEARCH. This will provide you with a list of all chem/rad sample reports

6) Click on the first "Lab Sample No." to open the lab report

7) Click on the "print" icon button to print the report

8) Click the "back" button to bring the list of chem/rad sample reports up again

9) Click on the next "Lab Sample No." and follow steps 7- 8 until you have completed printing all reports for the water system entered

10) Return to the home page and enter the next public water system from the list provided and follow steps 2-10 until you are complete with the list

National Primary Drinking Water Regulations

Contaminant		MCL or TT[1] (mg/L)[2]	Potential health effects from long-term[3] exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L)[2]
OC	Acrylamide	TT[4]	Nervous system or blood problems; increased risk of cancer	Added to water during sewage/ wastewater treatment	zero
OC	Alachlor	0.002	Eye, liver, kidney or spleen problems; anemia; increased risk of cancer	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	zero
R	Alpha/photon emitters	15 picocuries per Liter (pCi/L)	Increased risk of cancer	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation	zero
IOC	Antimony	0.006	Increase in blood cholesterol; decrease in blood sugar	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	0.006
IOC	Arsenic	0.010	Skin damage or problems with circulatory systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronics production wastes	0
IOC	Asbestos (fibers >10 micrometers)	7 million fibers per Liter (MFL)	Increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits	7 MFL
OC	Atrazine	0.003	Cardiovascular system or reproductive problems	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	0.003
IOC	Barium	2	Increase in blood pressure	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	2
OC	Benzene	0.005	Anemia; decrease in blood platelets; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills	zero
OC	Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs)	0.0002	Reproductive difficulties; increased risk of cancer	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines	zero
IOC	Beryllium	0.004	Intestinal lesions	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries	0.004
R	Beta photon emitters	4 millirems per year	Increased risk of cancer	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation	zero
DBP	Bromate	0.010	Increased risk of cancer	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	zero
IOC	Cadmium	0.005	Kidney damage	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints	0.005
OC	Carbofuran	0.04	Problems with blood, nervous system, or reproductive system	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa	0.04
OC	Carbon tetrachloride	0.005	Liver problems; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities	zero
D	Chloramines (as Cl_2)	MRDL=4.0[1]	Eye/nose irritation; stomach discomfort; anemia	Water additive used to control microbes	MRDLG=4[1]
OC	Chlordane	0.002	Liver or nervous system problems; increased risk of cancer	Residue of banned termiticide	zero
D	Chlorine (as Cl_2)	MRDL=4.0[1]	Eye/nose irritation; stomach discomfort	Water additive used to control microbes	MRDLG=4[1]
D	Chlorine dioxide (as ClO_2)	MRDL=0.8[1]	Anemia; infants, young children, and fetuses of pregnant women: nervous system effects	Water additive used to control microbes	MRDLG=0.8[1]
DBP	Chlorite	1.0	Anemia; infants, young children, and fetuses of pregnant women: nervous system effects	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	0.8
OC	Chlorobenzene	0.1	Liver or kidney problems	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories	0.1
IOC	Chromium (total)	0.1	Allergic dermatitis	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	0.1
IOC	Copper	TT[5]; Action Level = 1.3	Short-term exposure: Gastrointestinal distress. Long-term exposure: Liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor if the amount of copper in their water exceeds the action level	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	1.3
	Cryptosporidium	TT[7]	Short-term exposure: Gastrointestinal illness (e.g., diarrhea, vomiting, cramps)	Human and animal fecal waste	zero

LEGEND

D Disinfectant | IOC Inorganic Chemical | OC Organic Chemical

DBP Disinfection Byproduct | Microorganism | R Radionuclides

Contaminant	MCL or TT[1] (mg/L)[2]	Potential health effects from long-term[3] exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L)[2]
IOC Cyanide (as free cyanide)	0.2	Nerve damage or thyroid problems	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories	0.2
OC 2,4-D	0.07	Kidney, liver, or adrenal gland problems	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	0.07
OC Dalapon	0.2	Minor kidney changes	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way	0.2
OC 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	0.0002	Reproductive difficulties; increased risk of cancer	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards	zero
OC o-Dichlorobenzene	0.6	Liver, kidney, or circulatory system problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	0.6
OC p-Dichlorobenzene	0.075	Anemia; liver, kidney or spleen damage; changes in blood	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	0.075
OC 1,2-Dichloroethane	0.005	Increased risk of cancer	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	zero
OC 1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.007	Liver problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	0.007
OC cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.07	Liver problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	0.07
OC trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.1	Liver problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	0.1
OC Dichloromethane	0.005	Liver problems; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from drug and chemical factories	zero
OC 1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005	Increased risk of cancer	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	zero
OC Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	0.4	Weight loss, liver problems, or possible reproductive difficulties	Discharge from chemical factories	0.4
OC Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.006	Reproductive difficulties; liver problems; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories	zero
OC Dinoseb	0.007	Reproductive difficulties	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables	0.007
OC Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	0.00000003	Reproductive difficulties; increased risk of cancer	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories	zero
OC Diquat	0.02	Cataracts	Runoff from herbicide use	0.02
OC Endothall	0.1	Stomach and intestinal problems	Runoff from herbicide use	0.1
OC Endrin	0.002	Liver problems	Residue of banned insecticide	0.002
OC Epichlorohydrin	TT[4]	Increased cancer risk; stomach problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals	zero
OC Ethylbenzene	0.7	Liver or kidney problems	Discharge from petroleum refineries	0.7
OC Ethylene dibromide	0.00005	Problems with liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidneys; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from petroleum refineries	zero
M Fecal coliform and *E. coli*	MCL[6]	Fecal coliforms and *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes may cause short term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.	Human and animal fecal waste	zero[6]
IOC Fluoride	4.0	Bone disease (pain and tenderness of the bones); children may get mottled teeth	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	4.0
M *Giardia lamblia*	TT[7]	Short-term exposure: Gastrointestinal illness (e.g., diarrhea, vomiting, cramps)	Human and animal fecal waste	zero
OC Glyphosate	0.7	Kidney problems; reproductive difficulties	Runoff from herbicide use	0.7
DBP Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	0.060	Increased risk of cancer	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	n/a[9]
OC Heptachlor	0.0004	Liver damage; increased risk of cancer	Residue of banned termiticide	zero
OC Heptachlor epoxide	0.0002	Liver damage; increased risk of cancer	Breakdown of heptachlor	zero
M Heterotrophic plate count (HPC)	TT[7]	HPC has no health effects; it is an analytic method used to measure the variety of bacteria that are common in water. The lower the concentration of bacteria in drinking water, the better maintained the water system is.	HPC measures a range of bacteria that are naturally present in the environment	n/a

LEGEND

D **Disinfectant** | IOC **Inorganic Chemical** | OC **Organic Chemical**

DBP **Disinfection Byproduct** | M **Microorganism** | R **Radionuclides**

Contaminant		MCL or TT[1] (mg/L)[2]	Potential health effects from long-term[3] exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L)[2]
OC	Hexachlorobenzene	0.001	Liver or kidney problems; reproductive difficulties; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories	zero
OC	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05	Kidney or stomach problems	Discharge from chemical factories	0.05
IOC	Lead	TT5; Action Level=0.015	Infants and children: Delays in physical or or mental development; children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities; Adults: Kidney problems; high blood pressure	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	zero
M	*Legionella*	TT7	Legionnaire's Disease, a type of pneumonia	Found naturally in water; multiplies in heating systems	zero
OC	Lindane	0.0002	Liver or kidney problems	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens	0.0002
IOC	Mercury (inorganic)	0.002	Kidney damage	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and croplands	0.002
OC	Methoxychlor	0.04	Reproductive difficulties	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock	0.04
IOC	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	10	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	10
IOC	Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	1	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	1
OC	Oxamyl (Vydate)	0.2	Slight nervous system effects	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes	0.2
OC	Pentachlorophenol	0.001	Liver or kidney problems; increased cancer risk	Discharge from wood-preserving factories	zero
OC	Picloram	0.5	Liver problems	Herbicide runoff	0.5
OC	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.0005	Skin changes; thymus gland problems; immune deficiencies; reproductive or nervous system difficulties; increased risk of cancer	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals	zero
R	Radium 226 and Radium 228 (combined)	5 pCi/L	Increased risk of cancer	Erosion of natural deposits	zero
IOC	Selenium	0.05	Hair or fingernail loss; numbness in fingers or toes; circulatory problems	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	0.05
OC	Simazine	0.004	Problems with blood	Herbicide runoff	0.004
OC	Styrene	0.1	Liver, kidney, or circulatory system problems	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills	0.1
OC	Tetrachloroethylene	0.005	Liver problems; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners	zero
IOC	Thallium	0.002	Hair loss; changes in blood; kidney, intestine, or liver problems	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories	0.0005
OC	Toluene	1	Nervous system, kidney, or liver problems	Discharge from petroleum factories	1
M	Total Coliforms	5.0 percent[4]	Coliforms are bacteria that indicate that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present. See fecal coliforms and *E. coli*	Naturally present in the environment	zero
DBP	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	0.080	Liver, kidney or central nervous system problems; increased risk of cancer	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	n/a[5]
OC	Toxaphene	0.003	Kidney, liver, or thyroid problems; increased risk of cancer	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle	zero
OC	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.05	Liver problems	Residue of banned herbicide	0.05
OC	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.07	Changes in adrenal glands	Discharge from textile finishing factories	0.07
OC	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.2	Liver, nervous system, or circulatory problems	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	0.2
OC	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.005	Liver, kidney, or immune system problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	0.003
OC	Trichloroethylene	0.005	Liver problems; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	zero

LEGEND

D Disinfectant | IOC Inorganic Chemical | OC Organic Chemical

DBP Disinfection Byproduct | M Microorganism | R Radionuclides

Contaminant	MCL or TT[1] (mg/L)[2]	Potential health effects from long-term[3] exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L)[2]
M Turbidity	TT[7]	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is used to indicate water quality and filtration effectiveness (e.g., whether disease-causing organisms are present). Higher turbidity levels are often associated with higher levels of disease-causing microorganisms such as viruses, parasites and some bacteria. These organisms can cause short term symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.	Soil runoff	n/a
R Uranium	30µg/L	Increased risk of cancer, kidney toxicity	Erosion of natural deposits	zero
OC Vinyl chloride	0.002	Increased risk of cancer	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from plastic factories	zero
M Viruses (enteric)	TT[7]	Short-term exposure: Gastrointestinal illness (e.g., diarrhea, vomiting, cramps)	Human and animal fecal waste	zero
OC Xylenes (total)	10	Nervous system damage	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories	10

LEGEND

D Disinfectant
DBP Disinfection Byproduct
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NOTES

1 Definitions

- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)—The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety and are non-enforceable public health goals.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)—The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology and taking cost into consideration. MCLs are enforceable standards.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)—The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)—The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- Treatment Technique (TT)—A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

2 Units are in milligrams per liter (mg/L) unless otherwise noted. Milligrams per liter are equivalent to parts per million (ppm).

3 Health effects are from long-term exposure unless specified as short-term exposure.

4 Each water system must certify annually, in writing, to the state (using third-party or manufacturers certification) that when it uses acrylamide and/or epichlorohydrin to treat water, the combination (or product) of dose and monomer level does not exceed the levels specified, as follows: Acrylamide = 0.05 percent dosed at 1 mg/L (or equivalent); Epichlorohydrin = 0.01 percent dosed at 20 mg/L (or equivalent).

5 Lead and copper are regulated by a Treatment Technique that requires systems to control the corrosiveness of their water. If more than 10 percent of tap water samples exceed the action level, water systems must take additional steps. For copper, the action level is 1.3 mg/L, and for lead is 0.015 mg/L.

6 A routine sample that is fecal coliform-positive or *E. coli*-positive triggers repeat samples–if any repeat sample is total coliform-positive, the system has an acute MCL violation. A routine sample that is total coliform-positive and fecal coliform-negative or *E. coli*-negative triggers repeat samples–if any repeat sample is fecal coliform-positive or *E. coli*-positive, the system has an acute MCL violation. See also Total Coliforms.

7 EPA's surface water treatment rules require systems using surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water to (1) disinfect their water, and (2) filter their water or meet criteria for avoiding filtration so that the following contaminants are controlled at the following levels:

- *Cryptosporidium*: 99 percent removal for systems that filter. Unfiltered systems are required to include Cryptosporidium in their existing watershed control provisions.
- Giardia lamblia: 99.9 percent removal/inactivation
- Viruses: 99.99 percent removal/inactivation
- *Legionella*: No limit, but EPA believes that if *Giardia* and viruses are removed/inactivated according to the treatment techniques in the surface water treatment rule, *Legionella* will also be controlled.
- Turbidity: For systems that use conventional or direct filtration, at no time can turbidity (cloudiness of water) go higher than 1 nephelolometric turbidity unit (NTU), and samples for turbidity must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in at least 95 percent of the samples in any month. Systems that use filtration other than conventional or direct filtration must follow state limits, which must include turbidity at no time exceeding 5 NTU.
- HPC: No more than 500 bacterial colonies per milliliter
- Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment; Surface water systems or ground water systems under the direct influence of surface water serving fewer than 10,000 people must comply with the applicable Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule provisions (e.g. turbidity standards, individual filter monitoring, *Cryptosporidium* removal requirements, updated watershed control requirements for unfiltered systems).
- Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment; This rule applies to all surface water systems or ground water systems under the direct influence of surface water. The rule targets additional *Cryptosporidium* treatment requirements for higher risk systems and includes provisions to reduce risks from uncovered finished water storages facilities and to ensure that the systems maintain microbial protection as they take steps to reduce the formation of disinfection byproducts. (Monitoring start dates are staggered by system size. The largest systems (serving at least 100,000 people) will begin monitoring in October 2006 and the smallest systems (serving fewer than 10,000 people) will not begin monitoring until October 2008. After completing monitoring and determining their treatment bin, systems generally have three years to comply with any additional treatment requirements.)
- Filter Backwash Recycling: The Filter Backwash Recycling Rule requires systems that recycle to return specific recycle flows through all processes of the system's existing conventional or direct filtration system or at an alternate location approved by the state.

8 No more than 5.0 percent samples total coliform-positive in a month. (For water systems that collect fewer than 40 routine samples per month, no more than one sample can be total coliform-positive per month.) Every sample that has total coliform must be analyzed for either fecal coliforms or *E. coli*. If two consecutive TC-positive samples, and one is also positive for *E. coli* or fecal coliforms, system has an acute MCL violation.

9 Although there is no collective MCLG for this contaminant group, there are individual MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants:

- Haloacetic acids: dichloroacetic acid (zero); trichloroacetic acid (0.3 mg/L)
- Trihalomethanes: bromodichloromethane (zero); bromoform (zero); dibromochloromethane (0.06 mg/L)

National Secondary Drinking Water Regulation

National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations are non-enforceable guidelines regarding contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply. However, some states may choose to adopt them as enforceable standards.

Contaminant	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level
Aluminum	0.05 to 0.2 mg/L
Chloride	250 mg/L
Color	15 (color units)
Copper	1.0 mg/L
Corrosivity	noncorrosive
Fluoride	2.0 mg/L
Foaming Agents	0.5 mg/L
Iron	0.3 mg/L
Manganese	0.05 mg/L
Odor	3 threshold odor number
pH	6.5-8.5
Silver	0.10 mg/L
Sulfate	250 mg/L
Total Dissolved Solids	500 mg/L
Zinc	5 mg/L

For More Information

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Web site:
http://www.epa.gov/safewater/

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline:
(800) 426-4791

To order additional posters or other ground water and drinking water publications, please contact the National Service Center for Environmental Publications at :
(800) 490-9198, or
email: nscep@bps-lmit.com.

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

EPA 816-F-09-004
May 2009

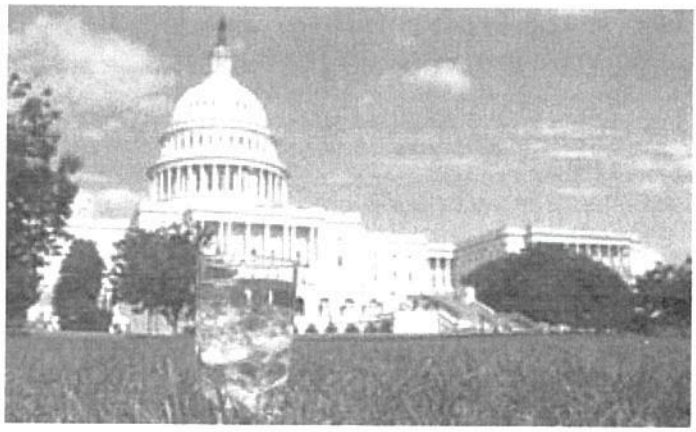
Understanding the Safe Drinking Water Act

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT • 1974-2004 • PROTECT OUR HEALTH FROM SOURCE TO TAP

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) was originally passed by Congress in 1974 to protect public health by regulating the nation's public drinking water supply.

The law was amended in 1986 and 1996 and requires many actions to protect drinking water and its sources—rivers, lakes, reservoirs, springs, and ground water wells. (SDWA does not regulate private wells which serve fewer than 25 individuals.)

SDWA authorizes the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) to set national health-based standards for drinking water to protect against both naturally-occurring and man-made contaminants that may be found in drinking water. US EPA, states, and water systems then work together to make sure that these standards are met.



All public water systems must have at least 15 service connections or serve at least 25 people per day for 60 days of the year.

Drinking water standards apply to water systems differently based on their type and size:

Community Water System (there are approximately 54,000) - A public water system that serves the same people year-round. Most residences including homes, apartments, and condominiums in cities, small towns, and mobile home parks are served by Community Water Systems.

Non-Community Water System - A public water system that serves the public but does not serve the same people year-round. There are two types of non-community systems:

Non-Transient Non-Community Water System (there are approximately 20,000) - A noncommunity water system that serves the same people more than six months per year, but not year-round, for example; a school with its own water supply is considered a non-transient system.

Transient non-community water system (there are approximately 89,000) - A non-community water system that serves the public but not the same individuals for more than six months, for example, a rest area or campground may be considered a transient water system.

Millions of Americans receive high quality drinking water every day from their public water systems, (which may be publicly or privately owned). Nonetheless, drinking water safety cannot be taken for granted.

There are a number of threats to drinking water: improperly disposed of chemicals; animal wastes; pesticides; human threats; wastes injected underground; and naturally-occurring substances can all contaminate drinking water.

Likewise, drinking water that is not properly treated or disinfected, or which travels through an improperly maintained distribution system, may also pose a health risk.

Originally, SDWA focused primarily on treatment as the means of providing safe drinking water at the tap. The 1996 amendments greatly enhanced the existing law by recognizing source water protection, operator training, funding for water system improvements, and public information as important components of safe drinking water. This approach ensures the quality of drinking water by protecting it from source to tap.

1996 SDWA Amendment Highlights:

Consumer Confidence Reports All community water systems must prepare and distribute annual reports about the water they provide, including information on detected contaminants, possible health effects, and the water's source.

Cost-Benefit Analysis US EPA must conduct a thorough cost-benefit analysis for every new standard to determine whether the benefits of a drinking water standard justify the costs.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund States can use this fund to help water systems make infrastructure or management improvements or to help systems assess and protect their source water.

Microbial Contaminants and Disinfection Byproducts US EPA is required to strengthen protection for microbial contaminants, including Cryptosporidium, while strengthening control over the byproducts of chemical disinfection. The Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule and the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule together address these risks.

Operator Certification Water system operators must be certified to ensure that systems are operated safely. US EPA issued guidelines in February 1998 specifying minimum standards for the certification and recertification of the operators of community and non-transient, noncommunity water systems. These guidelines apply to state Operator Certification Programs. All states are currently implementing EPA-approved operator certification programs.

Public Information & Consultation SDWA emphasizes that consumers have a right to know what is in their drinking water, where it comes from, how it is treated, and how to help protect it. US EPA distributes public information materials (through its Safe Drinking Water Hotline, Safewater web site, and Water Resource Center) and holds public meetings, working with states, tribes, water systems, and environmental and civic groups, to encourage public involvement.

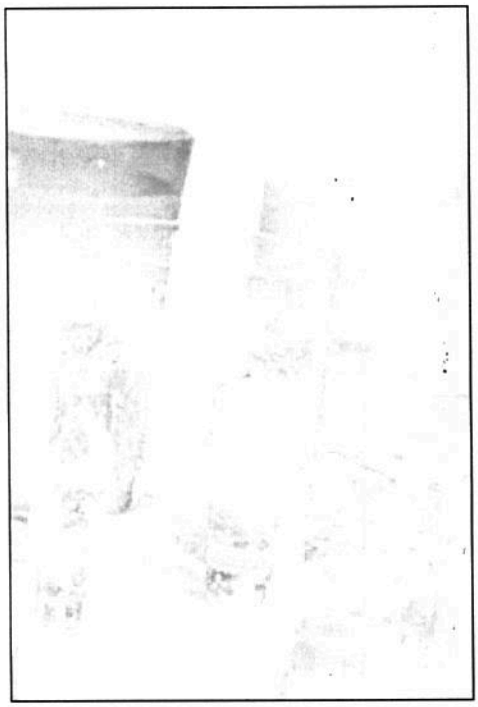
Small Water Systems Small water systems are given special consideration and resources under SDWA, to make sure they have the managerial, financial, and technical ability to comply with drinking water standards.

Source Water Assessment Programs Every state must conduct an assessment of its sources of drinking water (rivers, lakes, reservoirs, springs, and ground water wells) to identify significant potential sources of contamination and to determine how susceptible the sources are to these threats.

Roles and Responsibilities:

SDWA applies to every public water system in the United States. There are currently more than 170,000 public water systems providing water to almost all Americans at some time in their lives. The responsibility for making sure these public water systems provide safe drinking water is divided among US EPA, states, tribes, water systems, and the public. SDWA provides a framework in which these parties work together to protect this valuable resource.

US EPA sets national standards for drinking water based on sound science to protect against health risks, considering available technology and costs. These National Primary Drinking Water Regulations set enforceable maximum contaminant levels for particular contaminants in drinking water or required ways to treat water to remove contaminants. Each standard also includes requirements for water systems to test for contaminants in the water to make sure standards are achieved. In addition to setting these standards, US EPA provides guidance, assistance, and public information about drinking water, collects drinking water data, and oversees state drinking water programs.



The most direct oversight of water systems is conducted by state drinking water programs. States can apply to US EPA for "primacy," the authority to implement SDWA within their jurisdictions, if they can show that they will adopt standards at least as stringent as US EPA's and make sure water systems meet these standards. All states and territories, except Wyoming and the District of Columbia, have received primacy. While no Indian tribe has yet applied for and received primacy, four tribes currently receive "treatment as a state" status, and are eligible for

primacy. States, or US EPA acting as a primacy agent, make sure water systems test for contaminants, review plans for water system improvements, conduct on-site inspections and sanitary surveys, provide training and technical assistance, and take action against water systems not meeting standards.

To ensure that drinking water is safe, SDWA sets up multiple barriers against pollution. These barriers include: source water protection, treatment, distribution system integrity, and public information. Public water systems are responsible for ensuring that contaminants in tap water do not exceed the standards. Water systems treat the water, and must test their water frequently for specified contaminants and report the results to states. If a water system is not meeting these standards, it is the water supplier's responsibility to notify its customers. Many water suppliers now are also required to prepare annual reports for their customers. The public is responsible for helping local water suppliers to set priorities, make decisions on funding and system improvements, and establish programs to protect drinking water sources. Water systems across the nation rely on citizen advisory committees, rate boards, volunteers, and civic leaders to actively protect this resource in every community in America.

Protection & Prevention:

Essential components of safe drinking water include protection and prevention. States and water suppliers must conduct assessments of water sources to see where they may be vulnerable to contamination. Water systems may also voluntarily adopt programs to protect their watershed or wellhead, and states can use legal authorities from other laws to prevent pollution. SDWA mandates that states have programs to certify water system operators and make sure that new water systems have the technical, financial, and managerial capacity to provide safe drinking water. SDWA also sets a framework for the Underground Injection Control (UIC) program to control the injection of wastes into ground water. US EPA and states implement the UIC program, which sets standards for safe waste injection practices and bans certain types of injection altogether. All of these programs help prevent the contamination of drinking water.

US EPA sets primary drinking water standards through a three-step process:

First, US EPA identifies contaminants that may adversely affect public health and occur in drinking water with a frequency and at levels that pose a threat to public health. US EPA identifies these contaminants for further study, and determines contaminants to potentially regulate. Second, US EPA determines a maximum contaminant level goal for contaminants it decides to regulate. This goal is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. These goals allow for a margin of safety. Third, US EPA specifies a maximum contaminant level, the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water which is delivered to any user of a public water system. These levels are enforceable standards, and are set as close to the goals as feasible. SDWA defines feasible as the level that may be achieved with the use of the best technology, treatment techniques, and other means which US EPA finds (after examination for efficiency under field conditions) are available, taking cost into consideration. When it is not economically or technically feasible to set a maximum level, or when there is no reliable or economic method to detect contaminants in the water, US EPA instead sets a required Treatment Technique which specifies a way to treat the water to remove contaminants.

Setting National Drinking Water Standards:

US EPA sets national standards for tap water which help ensure consistent quality in our nation's water supply. US EPA prioritizes contaminants for potential regulation based on risk and how often they occur in water supplies. (To aid in this effort, certain water systems monitor for the presence of contaminants for which no national standards currently exist and collect information on their occurrence). US EPA sets a health goal based on risk (including risks to the most sensitive people, e.g., infants, children, pregnant women, the elderly, and the immuno-compromised). US EPA then sets a legal limit for the contaminant in drinking water or a required treatment technique—this limit or treatment technique is set to be as close to the health goal as

feasible. US EPA also performs a cost-benefit analysis and obtains input from interested parties when setting standards. US EPA is currently evaluating the risks from several specific health concerns, including: microbial contaminants (e.g., *Cryptosporidium*); the byproducts of drinking water disinfection; radon; arsenic; and water systems that don't currently disinfect their water but get it from a potentially vulnerable ground water source.

Funding and Assistance:

US EPA provides grants to implement state drinking water programs, and to help each state set up a special fund to assist public water systems in financing the costs of improvements (called the drinking water state revolving fund). Small water systems are given special consideration, since small systems may have a more difficult time paying for system improvements due to their smaller customer base. Accordingly, US EPA and states provide them with extra assistance (including training and funding) as well as allowing, on a caseby- case basis, alternate water treatments that are less expensive, but still protective of public health.

Compliance and Enforcement:

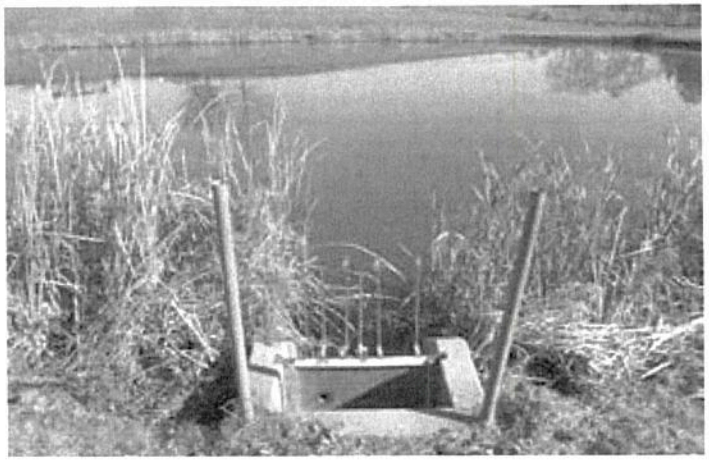
National drinking water standards are legally enforceable, which means that both US EPA and states can take enforcement actions against water systems not meeting safety standards. US EPA and states may issue administrative orders, take legal actions, or fine utilities. US EPA and states also work to increase water systems. understanding of, and compliance with, standards.

Public Information:

SDWA recognizes that since everyone drinks water, everyone has the right to know what's in it and where it comes from. All water suppliers must notify consumers quickly when there is a serious problem with water quality. Water systems serving the same people year-round must provide annual consumer confidence reports on the source and quality of their tap water. States and US EPA must prepare annual summary reports of water system compliance with drinking water safety standards and make these reports available to the public. The public must have a chance to be involved in developing source water assessment programs, state plans to use drinking water state revolving loan funds, state capacity development plans, and state operator certification programs.

For More Information:

To learn more about the Safe Drinking Water Act or drinking water in general, call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791, or visit US EPA's Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water web site: www.epa.gov/safewater.



Water System List Provided

TYPE	This describes the type of public water system that serves the community
C=Community Water System	
NC =Non-Community Water System	
NTNC=Non-Transient Non-Community Water System	
STATUS	This describes if the public water system is in operation or offline
A = Acitve	
I = Inactive	
Primary Source Water Type	This describes the source in which the community rececives the water
GW = Ground Water	

Chem/Rad Sample Results Report

Analyte Code	Contaminant code assigned
Analyte Name	Name of the contaminant
Method Code	Method used to test the contaminant
Less than Indicator	This fields states whether the result was lower than the assigned MCL
Level Type	
Reporting Level	This is the concentration in which the results were reported
Concentration Level	
Monitoring Period Begin Date	The year the monitoring period began
Monitoring Period End Date	The year the monitoring period ended
Lab Sample No.	Number assigned to the sample taken
Type	
Collection Date & Time	This is the time and date the sample was taken
Sampling Point	Where the sample was taken
Sample Location	Where the sample was taken
Laboratory	The laboratory where the sample was analyzed

Water System No. :	GA2990016	**Federal Type :**	C		
Water System Name :	BAPTIST VILLAGE	**State Type :**	C		
Principal County Served :	WARE	**Primary Source :**	GW		
Status :	A	**Activity Date :**	3/12/1980		

Lab Sample No.	Type	Collection Date & Time	Sampling Point	Sample Location	Laboratory
AJ31804	RT	10/19/2016 10:30:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AJ27122	RT	9/13/2016 9:40:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AJ17690	RT	7/13/2016 8:00:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AJ17691	RT	7/13/2016 8:10:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AJ17692	RT	7/13/2016 8:20:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AJ17693	RT	7/13/2016	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS

		8:30:00		AL	LABS
AJ17694	RT	7/13/2016 8:40:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AJ11897	RT	5/10/2016 14:30:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AI89971	RT	9/16/2015 15:30:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AI89018	RT	9/8/2015 15:35:00	501	720 VILLAGE LAKE DR	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AI76938	RT	5/12/2015 15:30:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
3.01E+10	RT	12/1/2014	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	PACE ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.
AI57826	RT	10/20/2014 16:00:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AI24401	RT	12/9/2013 15:40:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS

AI19621	RT	10/2/2013 14:15:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AI11843	RT	8/7/2013 8:19:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AI11844	RT	8/7/2013 9:19:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AI11845	RT	8/7/2013 9:25:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AI11846	RT	8/7/2013 7:50:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AI11847	RT	8/7/2013 7:30:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AH81125	RT	10/8/2012 9:00:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AH53940	RT	2/27/2012 15:00:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS

AH45643	RT	11/3/2011 14:45:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AH39036	RT	8/29/2011 16:00:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AH38341	RT	8/22/2011 14:00:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AH34789	RT	7/20/2011 13:00:00	451	720 VILLAGE LAKE DR	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AH31261	RT	6/7/2011 9:00:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
21493	RT	5/17/2011	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD RAD LAB
AH26289	RT	3/29/2011 9:00:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AH12812	RT	12/7/2010 9:00:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AH10549	RT	11/9/2010	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS

		8:15:00		TAP	LABS
AH09266	RT	10/26/2010 8:30:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AH05841	RT	9/28/2010 8:00:00	451	720 VILLAGE LAKE DR	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AH05985	RT	9/28/2010 8:30:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AH05986	RT	9/28/2010 8:55:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AH05987	RT	9/28/2010 9:00:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AH05988	RT	9/28/2010 8:50:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AH05989	RT	9/28/2010 8:40:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
21084	RT	8/31/2010	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD RAD LAB

AG99395	RT	8/23/2010 8:00:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AG88773	RT	5/10/2010 8:00:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AG81226	RT	2/1/2010 8:30:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AG71551	RT	11/30/2009 8:15:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AG66394	RT	9/28/2009 8:00:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AG59541	RT	8/10/2009 8:30:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AG59542	RT	8/10/2009 8:55:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AG59543	RT	8/10/2009 9:00:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS

AG59544	RT	8/10/2009 8:00:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AG59545	RT	8/10/2009 8:40:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AG57855	RT	7/29/2009 8:00:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AG49507	RT	5/11/2009 10:00:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AG44848	RT	2/2/2009 9:45:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AG31285	RT	10/29/2008 10:00:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AG27905	RT	9/17/2008 11:20:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AG19646	RT	8/6/2008 15:04:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS

AG17933	RT	7/23/2008 7:30:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AG17934	RT	7/23/2008 8:40:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AG17935	RT	7/23/2008 9:20:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AG17936	RT	7/23/2008 8:50:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AG17937	RT	7/23/2008 8:30:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AG10593	RT	5/13/2008 9:00:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AG03138	RT	1/29/2008 8:30:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AG00688	RT	12/12/2007 8:45:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS

AF97359	RT	10/31/2007 11:34:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF84356	RT	9/18/2007 8:30:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF79076	RT	8/14/2007 8:36:00	451	720 VILLAGE LAKE DR	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF74086	RT	7/13/2007 7:00:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF74087	RT	7/12/2007 7:15:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF74088	RT	7/12/2007 6:12:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF74089	RT	7/12/2007 6:14:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF74090	RT	7/12/2007 6:28:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS

AF72231	RT	7/2/2007 8:00:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF53029	RT	11/29/2006 8:05:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF53030	RT	11/29/2006 8:15:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF53031	RT	11/29/2006 8:25:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF53032	RT	11/29/2006 8:40:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF53033	RT	11/29/2006 8:55:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF53034	RT	11/29/2006 9:05:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF53035	RT	11/29/2006 9:15:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS

AF53036	RT	11/29/2006 9:20:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF53037	RT	11/29/2006 9:25:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF53038	RT	11/29/2006 9:35:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF46655	RT	9/10/2006 9:00:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF33260	RT	5/23/2006 8:10:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF33261	RT	5/23/2006 8:20:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF33262	RT	5/23/2006 8:30:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF33263	RT	5/23/2006 8:35:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS

AF33264	RT	5/23/2006 8:50:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF33265	RT	5/23/2006 8:55:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF33266	RT	5/23/2006 9:05:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF33267	RT	5/23/2006 9:10:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF33268	RT	5/23/2006 9:15:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF33269	RT	5/23/2006 9:20:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF08086	RT	9/19/2005 15:30:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF08087	RT	9/19/2005 15:38:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS

AF08088	RT	9/19/2005 15:42:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF08089	RT	9/19/2005 15:50:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF08090	RT	9/19/2005 16:00:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AE99253	RT	8/9/2005 9:30:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
17234	RT	3/8/2005	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD RAD LAB
17234 4TH QTR	RT	3/3/2005	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD RAD LAB
17234 3RD QTR	RT	12/6/2004	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD RAD LAB
AE71328	RT	11/8/2004 8:25:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
17234 2ND QTR	RT	9/8/2004	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD RAD LAB

AE64912	RT	9/8/2004 10:00:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AE63760	RT	8/26/2004 9:45:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AE55237	RT	7/6/2004 10:18:00	451	720 VILLAGE LAKE DR	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
17234 1ST QTR	RT	6/1/2004	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD RAD LAB
AE35833	RT	11/24/2003 8:00:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AD86018	RT	10/14/2002 8:00:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AD87991	RT	9/18/2002 8:00:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AD87992	RT	9/18/2002 8:05:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AD87993	RT	9/18/2002	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS

		7:50:00		AL	LABS
AD87994	RT	9/18/2002 7:55:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AD87995	RT	9/18/2002 7:45:00	RTOR	ROUTINE ORIGINAL	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS

Water System No. :	GA2990053	**Federal Type :**	NC		
Water System Name :	DNR - LAURA S. WALKER ST. PK CABIN AREA	**State Type :**	NC		
Principal County Served :	WARE	**Primary Source :**	GW		
Status :	A	**Activity Date :**	3/22/2016		

Lab Sample No.	Type	Collection Date & Time	Sampling Point	Sample Location	Laboratory
AJ30445	RT	10/4/2016 11:18:00	301	WELL 1 CABIN AREA TREATMENT PLANT	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AJ11186	RT	5/2/2016 14:10:00	301	WELL 1 CABIN AREA TREATMENT PLANT	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS

Water System No. :	GA2990052	**Federal Type :**	NC		
Water System Name :	DNR-L S WALKER SP GOLF COURSE	**State Type :**	NC		
Principal County Served :	WARE	**Primary Source :**	GW		
Status :	A	**Activity Date :**	5/31/1997		

Lab Sample No.	Type	Collection Date & Time	Sampling Point	Sample Location	Laboratory
AJ29200	RT	9/26/2016 10:05:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AI90383	RT	9/21/2015 15:15:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AI58330	RT	10/23/2014 9:33:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AI21427	RT	10/23/2013 10:40:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AH82026	RT	10/16/2012 10:45:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AH45618	RT	11/2/2011	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS

		8:30:00			
AH11239	RT	11/16/2010 10:40:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AG66068	RT	9/24/2009 9:25:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AG28011	RT	9/18/2008 13:28:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF85428	RT	9/24/2007 13:45:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF46247	RT	9/6/2006 13:25:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF01221	RT	8/15/2005 10:40:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AE65980	RT	9/15/2004 10:30:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AE35211	RT	11/18/2003 9:40:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS

AD86183	RT	10/15/2002 8:45:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AD83418	RT	9/29/2002 10:20:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS

Water System No. :	GA2990013	**Federal Type :**	NC		
Water System Name :	DNR-LAURA S. WALKER STATE PARK	**State Type :**	NC		
Principal County Served :	WARE	**Primary Source :**	GW		
Status :	A	**Activity Date :**	3/12/1980		

Lab Sample No.	Type	Collection Date & Time	Sampling Point	Sample Location	Laboratory
AJ29201	RT	####### 10:30:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AI90382	RT	####### 14:59:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AI58329	RT	####### 9:50:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AI21428	RT	####### 10:55:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AH82027	RT	####### 11:00:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS

AH45093	RT	####### 9:45:00	302	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AH11236	RT	####### 10:20:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AH11237	RT	####### 10:30:00	302	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AG66735	RT	####### 9:30:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AG66736	RT	####### 9:45:00	302	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AG27893	RT	####### 9:30:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AG27894	RT	####### 9:45:00	302	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF85422	RT	####### 9:05:00	302	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS

AF85432	RT	####### 9:00:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF46300	RT	9/7/2006 9:15:00	302	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF46302	RT	9/7/2006 9:00:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF00331	RT	####### 9:30:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF00332	RT	####### 9:45:00	302	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AE63726	RT	####### 12:45:00	302	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AE63727	RT	####### 13:15:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AE35272	RT	####### 10:00:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS

AE35281	RT	####### 9:00:00	302	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AD83423	RT	####### 9:20:00	302	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AD83425	RT	####### 9:00:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS

Water System No. :	GA2990046	**Federal Type :**	NC		
Water System Name :	GA. LIONS CAMP FOR THE BLIND	**State Type :**	NC		
Principal County Served :	WARE	**Primary Source :**	GW		
Status :	A	**Activity Date :**	11/12/1987		

Lab Sample No.	Type	Collection Date & Time	Sampling Point	Sample Location	Laboratory
AJ35951	RT	####### 11:58:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AJ01620	RT	####### 7:50:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AI58208	RT	####### 13:30:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AI19461	RT	####### 16:10:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AH81102	RT	####### 10:00:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS

AH38486	RT	####### 9:24:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AH10121	RT	####### 7:58:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AG66962	RT	####### 9:30:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AG28363	RT	####### 8:36:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF88364	RT	####### 11:30:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF47112	RT	####### 11:10:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AF11263	RT	####### 8:15:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AE63569	RT	####### 14:11:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS

AE37152	RT	####### 11:30:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS
AD85569	RT	####### 9:00:00	301	FINISHED WATER TAP	EPD CHEMICAL / METALS LABS